VIRGINIA JOURNAL, AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

(VOL. IV.) THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1787. (No. 162.)

Jesse Taylor,

Hath just imported in the Elizabeth, Capt. Stonehouse, from Dublin,

A LARGE assortment of IRISH LINENS, consisting of yard-wide and $\frac{7}{8}$ linens, brown and white sheetings, brown and gray dowlas, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ brown linens, which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash or produce.—He has on hand a general assortment of DRY-GOODS fitting for the present and ensuing season, which he intends selling on the most reasonable terms.—SALT for curing fish, to be sold very cheap, also Liverpool white salt.

Alexandria, March 1, 1787.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a bright MULATTO fellow, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, the first joint of his fore finger on his left hand is off: He had on blue breeches and old boots, the rest of his clothes are not remembered.—Whoever brings the said fellow home, or secures him in any gaol so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward.

FIELDING LEWIS.

Frederick County, Feb. 20, 1787.

At Mr. Nicholas Lowe's Ferry, on Monday the 12th instant, will be RENTED to the highest bidder, for the term of three years,

THE ASHEN SWAMP with an improved MEADOW and a tolerable HOUSE, opposite to Alexandria, together with two valuable FISHERIES.—At the same time I will sell a good BOAT, SEINE and ROPES, well suited to those landings.

THOMAS HANSON.

March 1, 1787.

I HAVE a considerable quantity of four feet OAK and HICKORY WOOD to dispose of.—It lays about a mile above the mouth of the Eastern-Branch, and will be delivered there, or at Alexandria, as may best suit the purchaser.

GARLAND CALLIS.

Barnaby, Feb. 26, 1787.

To be leased for a term of years or lives, or in fee-simple,

EIGHTEEN LOTS or tenements of LAND, each containing two acres, situate within a mile from the town of Alexandria, and some of them on the main road leading to Richmond and Winchester.—A fine never-failing stream of water runs along several of the lots, and the soil is well adapted to the various productions of a garden.—These lots are also well suited to many kinds of mechanics and tradesmen who cannot bear with the higher rents of town property.—As it is intended to dispose of them upon easy terms, some security will be required for the faithful performance of covenants for the space of the three first years.—Apply to the Subscriber at Alexandria, or to Mr. CHARLES LEE.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Alexandria. March 1, 1787.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Captain BENJAMIN RANKIN, deceased, of Berkeley County, are requested to bring in the same properly attested, in order that measures may be taken to discharge them; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are likewise required to pay off their balances, as the Subscribers wish to settle the affairs of the testator as soon as possible.

JUDITH RANKIN, Executrix.
JAMES CRANE, Executor.

Feb. 24, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

On board the Sloop LARK, JOSEPH CHASE, Master, lying at Harper's Wharf,

A FEW barrels of OIL, ditto of BEEF, and HAY in bundles.——Likewise, two-thirds, or the whole of the said SLOOP; she is about seventy tons burthen, three years old, with all her apparatus, and being well found may be sent to sea at a small expence.—Inventory to be seen on board, or by applying to said Master.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1787.

On the first day of May next, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND in Alexandria, late the property of Sebastian Schiefs and conveyed over to us by him for the behoof of his creditors.——The lot is situated on Prince-street, adjoining Messrs. Hooe and Harrison's, containing 23 feet 3 inches in front and 98 feet 6 inches in depth, on which is a large two-story FRAMED HOUSE, with a kitchen, warehouse and stable.—It is in fee-simple and will be sold for ready-money.—At the same time will be sold his stock of GOODS upon hand.

All persons indebted to the said Sebastian Schiefs, are requested to pay their respective accounts by the first of May next, to the Subscribers, who are empowered to receive the same, otherwise suits will be commenced against all who fail to comply.—Those having claims against him, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated by the first of May, as none will be afterwards admitted.

At the same time will be sold for ready-money, a two-story FRAMED HOUSE, on King-street, subject to a ground-rent of twelve shillings per foot.—Undoubted titles will be made the purchasers by

JOSEPH CARY,
WILLIAM WILSON,
PHILIP MARSTELLER,
} Assignees.

Alexandria, March 1, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Thursday, the 15th of March next, at the house of Randle Mitchell, on Fairfax-street, next door to the store of Mr. William Wilson, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz.

MAHOGANY dining tables, tea and dressing tables, carved neat setting chairs, a very neat mahogany chest upon chest set of drawers, with neat furniture locks and keys, a variety of handsome large looking glasses, with a large chimney glass, four feet long by two feet broad, one plate entire, a complete roasting jack, with pullies and chains, neat andirons with brass tops with shovel and tongs, a very neat large glass lantern to hold three candles, some pewter, with a variety of other things too tedious to mention.——Also, some plate, consisting of silver cans, castors, table, soup and tea spoons, a large handsome silver cream pot, silver salt stands, &c.

At the same time will be sold, the HOUSE and LOT, situated on Fairfax-street, with a kitchen and wash-house, the lot is 36 feet front, and upwards of 100 deep, the house is built off the street, by which there is room for building a store of 18 feet by 23, as the windows in the parlour can be conveniently turned to a 10 feet alley, which alley is wholly upon the lot; the house is 26 by 26 feet, two parlours, a large and a small one with fire places in each, a large convenient entry with a good stair-case, four convenient rooms up stairs, with two fire places, was completely repaired in the summer of 1785, painted and papered, subject to a ground rent of twenty shillings per foot.—The purchaser may have possession on the first of April next.

N. B. It is expected that the gentlemen householders in this town, and the adjacent country, will attend this sale, as it is for the relief of a family who have met with a scene of losses and misfortunes. If the house is not sold it will be rented.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1787.

MRS. LOMAX informs the public and her customers in general, that she intends to continue keeping a PUBLIC HOUSE, equally furnished as in her husband's life-time, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favor, and engages nothing shall be wanting on her part to deserve their custom.

Alexandria, Feb. 15, 1787.

Genuine Stoughton's Bitters,

May be had at the Printing-Office.

March 1, 1781

A quantity of best Holland's

GENEVA

In Cases, to be SOLD cheap for Cash.

JAMES M. M'CREA.

Alexandria, February 19, 1787.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of

WOOD,

Viz.

THREE hundred cords at Chickamuxon Creek, for which apply to Captain F. SPEAKE on the premises.—Also FOUR HUNDRED cords on my plantation near this town, for which any person may treat with me at my house.

WALTER BROOKS.

February 19, 1787.

William H. Powell and Company,

Have for sale on the most reasonable terms,

Excellent London Porter.

Alexandria, Jan. 18, 1787.

R. W. Ashton and Company,

Have just imported and are now opening for sale on the lowest terms, by the piece, for cash, crop tobacco, wheat or flour, the following articles, viz.

SUPERFINE broadcloths well laid in,
Ribbons of different sorts,
Fine cotton handkerchiefs,
Calamancoes,
Clear lawns,
Cambricks,
Gauzes,
Lustrings and other kinds of silk,
Taffetas,
Umbrellas,
White silk stockings,
Silk jacket patterns,
A few pieces of brown linen,
Souchong and hyson tea in pound canisters,
Pepper, &c.
Also, a variety of WET and DRY GOODS, by wholesale or retail.

Alexandria, Jan. 18, 1787.

THE GOODS of a well assorted store for sale, on very advantageous terms and the payments made easy.—Inquire of the Printers.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1787.

William Hartshorne and Company,

Have for sale at their store on Col. Hooe's wharf, for ready pay,

VERY good Ticklenburgs and German Osnaburgs by the piece, Window Glass 10 by 8 in boxes, Irish Beef in barrels, genuine Port Wine in pipes and barrels, Fayal Wine in pipes and quarter casks, Antigua Rum by the hogshead or barrel, Bar-Iron, and a variety of DRY-GOODS as usual.

A 20 foot LOT on Duke-street, near William Bushby's corner house, to be sold or let on ground-rent; also several other LOTS in different situations, to be rented or sold.

Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1786.

A Variety of Ladies

BAN-BOXES,

To be Sold at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, March 1, 1787.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

ON a review of the conſtitutions of the ſeveral States every friend to the rights and liberties of mankind muſt feel extremely gratified to ſee a ſpirit of freedom prevailing among a people who poſſeſs ſo valuable and extenſive a part of the globe. The confederate Americans have had a better opportunity of eſtabliſhing governments upon a liberal and juſt baſis, than perhaps any other people were ever bleſſed with.—Drawn into action by the oppreſſion of unjuſt authority they reprobated every idea of power unleſs derived from the people and conſiſtent with the rights of mankind.—Inſpired, to a degree of enthuſiaſm, with a love of that liberty for which they were contending, they wiſhed to diffuſe its bleſſings. —Under theſe circumſtances were the conſtitutions framed; and, what perhaps was no leſs favorable to the happineſs of a people, they were enabled to effect a change of government without contending with deep-rooted prejudices or ſtubborn cuſtoms; the great outlines of the Britiſh conſtitution (which, when unabuſed we were ſtrongly attached to) ſerved as a model; ſuch parts of it as militated with our circumſtances and ſituation were rejected, others were adopted; and the different States made ſuch alterations, additions, or improvements in the minutiæ as appeared beſt ſuited to their particular localities. ——From ſuch favorable circumſtances the moſt perfect ſyſtems of government might be expected in the United States; but notwithſtanding the purity and liberality of the principles upon which they are founded, ſome ſmall defects muſt unavoidably be found, which time, and particular circumſtances, can only bring to veiw. Some of the States have, in their conſtitutions, propoſed to a reviſal of them after a certain term of years (if it ſhould be thought neceſſary by a majority of the people) in order to alter and correct ſuch parts of them as ſhall appear to be defective. This was undoubtedly a wiſe and judicious ſtep, for they were formed at a time when the event of our conteſt with Great-Britain was uncertain, when we could not provide for future contingencies, and ſome of them, perhaps, were only conſidered as a temporary proviſion. In this light the conſtitution of Virginia muſt appear. It was framed by a body of men who were not choſen for that expreſs purpoſe, and who were veſted with no other powers than thoſe of the ordinary Legiſlature; yet they found it neceſſary to ſketch out ſome plan of government whereby their conduct, and that of ſucceeding Aſſemblies, ſhould be regulated. This was done with the pureſt and moſt upright intentions, it has anſwered a moſt valuable purpoſe, and it reflects the higheſt honor on the Virginians, that, notwithſtanding the baſis on which their government is founded, virtue and patriotiſm have ſo far prevailed in their Aſſemblies that hitherto there have been no flagrant attempts made to violate the rights of the people. But is it certain that all future Aſſemblies will be actuated by the ſame virtuous and patriotic principles? Will they never attempt to invalidate or *repeal* it? For as it is only an act of the ordinary Legiſlature, it can be repealed by the ſame power which created it; and ſtands up on no firmer ground than any other act of Aſſembly. To pretend that it cannot be abuſed becauſe it has hitherto had the ſame effect that the beſt eſtabliſhed conſtitution could have, is to declare that mankind having once done right can never do wrong. And even granting that all future Aſſemblies are guided by the ſame pure and upright intentions as they have heretofore been; would it not give a greater ſatisfaction to the minds of the people, more energy and reſpectability to the laws, to have the government ſettled upon a firm and certain foundation, than to know that it depends *only* upon the virtue of the rulers? It is much eaſier to guard againſt an evil which may take place, than to correct it after it has happened. If the preſent form is the beſt that can be deviſed, a convention choſen by the people, and veſted with proper and adequate powers, can adopt and confirm it: If defective they can correct it. At any rate it is better that the conſtitution ſhould be properly and completely eſtabliſhed than to truſt to contingencies for the ſupport of it, and a wiſe people will not delay the eſtabliſhment of it until it is too late. Perhaps it may be objected that it lies wholly with the Aſſembly to iſſue precepts for conveying the voters of the State to collect their ſentiments on the neceſſity or expediency of reviſing and eſtabliſhing the conſtitution; but that objection might be obviated by the peoples inſtructing their Delegates to iſſue precepts for that purpoſe; and even if it ſhould be thought (which I can hardly ſuppoſe poſſible) that it is already firmly eſtabliſhed, a convention might alter and correct ſuch parts as may appear defective.

The firſt and great object in a free government is an equal and juſt repreſentation of the people in the Legiſlature; upon a ſingle view, the preſent conſtitution of Virginia is deficient in this. Every County has the privilege of ſending two members to the General Aſſembly; but no one will pretend that the voters or property of the State are equally divided among the Counties. The conſequence is obvious, one man who lives in ſome Counties poſſeſſes as much influence in the Legiſlature as ten or twelve, who live in others, and it would not be ſtrange if he ſhould be benefited by a particular act at the expence of thoſe ten or twelve. It is unneceſſary to enter into a particular detail of the diſadvantages and inconveniencies which accrue to the community by ſuch a partial repreſentation; the impropriety is too glaring to eſcape the notice of the moſt curſory obſerver. It is a violation of, or at leaſt an inattention to the fundamental rights of the people. Another grand object is to keep the three branches, viz. the Legiſlative, Executive and Judicial ſeparate of the other two, not have any control over them ſo as to influence their ſentiments or actions. To prevent which the powers and privileges of each branch ſhould be nicely defined, and the ſalaries of the Governor and Judges ſhould be permanent and honorable. But this is not the caſe in Virginia. The Executive and Judicial are dependent upon the Legiſlative for the quantum of their ſalaries, conſequently the Aſſembly can virtually execute the whole powers of government and deſtroy the balance; they have already attempted to alter the judiciary ſyſtem, which, though it would have proved highly beneficial to the community had the propoſed alteration taken place, was a dangerous ſtep; it was arrogating to themſelves a power which ought not to be veſted in men, but in the conſtitution: For if they can alter it to the advantage, they may to the diſadvantage of the people; they may deſtroy it. If the conſtitution ſhould be reviſed and eſtabliſhed the Courts of Judicature will undoubtedly claim the attention of the reviſers. Every citizen in a free government ought to obtain juſtice freely, without being obliged to purchaſe it; promptly and without delay. But can it be ſaid that the citizens of Virginia enjoy this right in its proper latitude? Do they not purchaſe juſtice, and pretty dearly too, by being obliged to bring their cauſes from the remoteſt parts of the State to be tried at one place? Will it not diſcourage a poor man from proſecuting a juſt ſuit when he knows the expences and inconveniencies which a proſecution will incur? And does it not induce a diſhoneſt man to appeal from the deciſion of a County Court, from the hope, if his antagoniſt is poor, that he will rather give up the debt than follow his cauſe to Richmond? A prompt execution of juſtice is one of the beſt pillars of government, it ſtimulates the induſtrious, protects the honeſt, ſupports credit among individuals, and in fact, produces all the advantages, without the inconveniencies, of ſumptuary laws. It will not be the ſmalleſt reflection upon the integrity or abilities of thoſe gentlemen who compoſe the General Court of Virginia to ſay, that juſtice cannot be obtained in this Commonwealth with all that promptitude and deſpatch which free citizens have a right to expect. The multiplicity of buſineſs which is brought before them, and the very limited time which is allowed them to deſpatch it in, are cauſes of inevitable delay; but when to theſe are added the great and numberleſs inconveniencies which are produced by the parties living perhaps ſeveral hundred miles from the ſeat of government, the difficulty and expence of proving evidences from that diſtance, and the want of proper information reſpecting many minutiæ which can be collected only on the ſpot, or, at leaſt, better there than elſewhere, neceſſarily occaſion a continuance of cauſes from term to term, and render it impoſſible for the united efforts of induſtry, integrity and abilities to give that ſpeedy execution of juſtice which the welfare of a people and the dignity of government require. The removal of this evil is certainly an object of the firſt importance and highly worthy the attention of every man who wiſhes to ſee his country happy and flouriſhing.

To broach an opinion in a free country which, at the firſt bluſh, may appear inconſiſtent with the rights of the people is, an hazardous attempt, and more particularly ſo for one who has not been much accuſtomed to expoſe his ſentiments to the public eye. But when he does it with the beſt intentions, and from a full conviction that if it is adopted it may be highly beneficial to his country, he is at leaſt excuſable.

One of the greateſt privileges which we have obtained by our independence, and one of the greateſt bleſſings which we enjoy, is the election of our own rulers. But the extreme caution which is obſerved in veſting them with powers adequate to the taſk of ruling, and the narrow jealouſy with which they are viewed when poſſeſſed only of the ſhadow of authority, prevents us from reaping thoſe advantages which might be derived from a firm, ſteady and energetic government. A recurrence to the voice of the people from time to time is certainly the beſt ſecurity to public liberty. But is it neceſſary that this recurrence ſhould be annual? Are there not more evils than benefits ariſing from the frequency of electing Repreſentatives? And as they are the ſubſtitutes and agents of the people and accountable to them, would they not be as dependent upon the people if elected for three years, as if elected for one? When elections are annual, the people, knowing that the power which they delegate to their Repreſentatives will revert to them in ſo ſhort a time, are too inattentive to this fundamental right: It often happens, notwithſtanding the heavy penalty which a non-attendance ſubjects them to, that many of the electors do not aſſemble on theſe occaſions, and the qualifications of their Delegates are not always properly regarded. Under theſe circumſtances men may obtain a ſeat in the Legiſlature from intereſted or ſiniſter views, and others, of the greateſt integrity and abilities, may be diſcouraged from offering themſelves as candidates, from a conviction that they cannot render all that ſervice to their country which they wiſh, and that their election may poſſibly not be the voice of the people. The people have an undoubted right to inſtruct their Repreſentatives upon ſuch points as they may think neceſſary; but in caſes where no inſtruction is given the Repreſentative ought to act in ſuch a manner, as, in his own opinion, may be moſt conducive to the public good, even if he has reaſon to think that his ſentiments are not the ſentiments of his conſtituents; for he may have a better opportunity than his conſtituents of collecting ſuch information as will enable him to determine whether any particular act may prove advantageous or prejudicial, and as he has received no poſitive inſtructions from them reſpecting the matter, his duty obliges him the lights which he has. Yet annual elections are apt to deſtroy this principle, for the Repreſentative, knowing that his authority muſt return into the hands of thoſe who gave it before they can receive the benefit of any meaſure, to which, from wrong information, they were oppoſed, or ſee the diſadvantage that might have ariſen from the completion of a favorite plan ſo as to be convinced of their error, and that he ſhall loſe his ſeat at the enſuing election, may be induced to ſacrifice his own juſt ſentiments to the erroneous ones of his conſtituents and perhaps the public good to his private intereſt. But were the elections triennial theſe diſadvantages might be obviated; the people would then ſee the importance of the object; every man, finding that he had it in his power to chooſe his Repreſentative but once in three years, would be punctual in his attendance on elections; the qualifications of the candidates would be ſcrutinized and conſidered, perſons of the firſt abilities would always be induced to offer themſelves for ſeats which would give dignity and importance, and a regular, ſteady and uniform courſe of Legiſlation would take place. It is abſurd to pretend that the rights or liberties of the people will be endangered by this. It will rather preſerve and confirm them; it will rouſe them from that lethargic inattentive ſtate which they at preſent appear to be in with reſpect to their privileges, and which is more dangerous to public liberty in a democratical government than any alteration which can be made in it when the fundamental principles are preſerved. The preſent form of government in Virginia will not permit the Executive to continue in the hands of one man longer than three years, and he is then ineligible to that office for the four ſucceeding years. This at the firſt view appears perfectly conſiſtent with the principles of a free government, but upon a cloſer examination it will be found that it may deprive the people of an invaluable privilege, viz. that of having the Executive of their government conducted by a man who may be the object of their choice, and who, to the ſtricteſt integrity and higheſt abilities, joins a verſatility in the buſineſs of his department which can only be acquired by a three years experience and which enables him to deſpatch the duties of it with more promptitude and addreſs than any other man in the State. If he is elected annually, and removable for miſbehaviour, every objection to his being eligible to that office from year to year for any term of time, on account of its endangering the liberties of the people, or creating, in time, an hereditary rank, muſt vaniſh.

AUSTRIA. October 15.

THE grievances of the German Princes againſt the Papal Nunciatures are at this time warmly diſcuſſed at the Vatican; his Holineſs has appointed a commiſſion to examine this affair to the bottom. The following are the objects in litigation: 1ſt. The Germans contend that it is not the collection of obſcure decrees of Iſidore, but the German agreement, the treaties, the privileges, the immunities of the Archbiſhops of the Empire, which eſſentially conſtitute the laws, and fix the true relation to the German Church with the apoſtolic ſea. 2d. That the agreement of Aſchaffenbourg is a ſimple acceſſory compact, by which all the ſtatutes of the concillium of Bale are only ſo far ratified on the part of the Pope, as they are admitted and inſerted in the agreements of the Princes, for the collation of benefices in certain months of the year. 3d. That the revenues of the Pope ſhall ceaſe from the moment a new concillium ſhall pronounce otherwiſe. 4th. That the Pope, having ſolemnly promiſed in the decrees of the conciliums of Conſtance and Bale, and conſequently in the agreements of the Princes, to convene a general concillium every ten years, and having never done it ſince that of Trente in 1563, has broke the agreement of the Princes, and the German nation do not look upon themſelves as any longer obliged to obſerve the treaty of Aſchaffenbourg; they think the abrogation of the ſums proceeding from the *pallium*, &c. juſt, and ſtill more for the appropriation of them to any melioration in the country; they require that the collation of the vacant cures in the months deſigned to the Popes ſhould be done immediately by the Biſhops, &c. 5th. The Popes have manifeſtly abuſed the juriſdiction given them by the Council of Trente; inſtead of appointing dioceſan judges, they have erected a court of Nunciature, void of all legal foundation. 6th. Joſeph, by abrogating the juriſdiction of the Nuncios, truly fulfils the duty of an Emperor, an obligatory duty for theſe 250 years, renewed in 1764 and 1769, by the Archbiſhops and Electors. 7th. That he has a right to demand a general concillium, to diſcuſs the other grievances of the Germanic corps. 8th. It would be true magnanimity (the convention of Aſchaffenbourg ſtill taking place) in the chief of the Empire to re-eſtabliſh the primitive authority of the Biſhops, &c. We ſhall ſee what the mountains will ſend in anſwer to all this.

PETERSBURGH, November 21.

The different camps which the Empreſs will find on her way to the Cherſon, contain an army of 160,000 men, beſides the light troops.

LEGHORN, December 1.

It is reported here, that the Malteſe fleet has met that of Algiers, that in a moſt obſtinate fight the former ſunk two xebecs, and burnt a third belonging to the Barbarians, and that the reſt eſcaped into Tunis, where it is hoped they will be blocked up. It is much to be wiſhed they may; and ſtill more ſo, that thoſe pirates were annihilated, as their cruelties and depredations increaſe daily, and are a very great hurt to trade.

Sunday last three American Priests were ordained Bishops, at the Archbishop of Canterbury's private Chapel, in Lambeth Palace by his Grace, assisted by two other English Bishops.

Jan. 2. By letters lately received from a very principal merchant, residing at Algiers, we learn that the Algerine vessel, which was suffered to be destroyed by the Portuguese, at the back of Gibraltar, was not the property of the Dey, but of the merchants, who have estimated their loss at a thousand pounds a gun, and insisted upon being paid thirty thousand pounds—That the Dey had softened the claim down to twenty-four thousand pounds. —General Elliot first sent 16,000 hard dollars, and afterwards offered to add 10,000 more, which being but a quarter part of the claim, the Dey insisted upon the deficiency being made up.

Jan. 4. The French treaty seems to engross almost all the attention of the trading part of the nation. No wonder, a measure calculated as it is, to prolong the blessings of peace, and to diffuse wealth through all ranks of people in these islands, certainly challenges much attention and respect. Never were our mercantile people more earnestly employed than they now are, in preparing the means of extending trade:—And while they are so employed, it is pleasing to remark, that they think they see the most unquestionable of all reasons, for believing that they shall be successful.

Among the good effects which this treaty will produce, not a small one, will be that of abolishing the absurd and illiberal prejudices entertained by the middling and lower class of people, against their continental neighbours.

A letter from Bourdeaux, dated December 8, says, "Two American vessels from Virginia have been put under an exempt, and detained in this port, for attempting to smuggle on shore great part of their cargoes.—When the French officers went on board, they resisted a long time; and when our people took possession, the behaviour of the Americans was so singular, that the officers ordered the colours to be taken from the mast, and the French hoisted in their stead. An account of this dispute is transmitted to Paris by both parties."

A letter from Naples, dated December 1, says, "The 13th of last month a terrible battle was fought near the island of Corsica, between a Maltese frigate, commanded by a noble Knight of Malta, and an Alegrine cruiser of equal force: The engagement began at ten o'clock in the morning, and continued without intermission till two in the afternoon, during which they were along side each other frequently, fighting yard-arm and yard-arm with the most determined resolution. The Algerine made several attempts to board sword in hand, but were vigorously repulsed every time with great slaughter. The Maltese, who are sworn enemies to the infidels, shewed astonishing bravery throughout the whole action, and fought like so many furies, determined never to strike, but at last unfortunately their ship took fire, and in a short time blew up, and all on board perished except one man, who was taken up the next day upon a piece of the mast, by a small bark, and and brought in here a miserable spectacle. By the man's account, it is generally believed what remained of the pirate must have sunk soon after, as their vessel was entirely dismasted, and in a very shattered condition a considerable time before the frigate blew up. He further says, the Maltese had not above 40 left alive when she took fire, out of the whole complement, and that the Captain and first Lieutenant were killed in the beginning of the action."

His Excellency the French Ambassador delivered yesterday a representation, by way of memorial, from the Court of Versailles, relative to the British trade with certain French possessions in the West-Indies.

Sir Richard Bickerton has formally renounced the command of the naval force at the Leeward Islands; and Sir Andrew Hammond is appointed to succeed.

Mr. Eden's late return to Paris was in consequence of an evident necessity that appeared of negotiating some particulars relative to East-India commerce. The French India stock has had a sudden and most unexpected rise in consequence of our Plenipotentiary's return.

Bon Mot.—The leader of the band at Drury-Lane having taken great pains, to little purpose, in teaching Mr. Kemble the air of Richard Cœur de Lion, at last, out of all patience, exclaimed "Sir, Sir, you *murder* the time!" "Well," replies Kemble, "that's better than to be *eternally beating* it, as you do."

BOSTON, February 11.

The Governor and Council have issued their proclamation, offering a reward for the discovery and apprehending Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler and Eli Parsons, as principals, abettors and supporters of a rebellion against the dignity, authority and government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, February 18.

The principal leaders in the late rebellion are gone off into the neighbouring States: Some leaders of less consequence are taken up, and others undoubtedly lie concealed.—Shays has been heard of in several towns in Vermont. No parties in arms are now to be found against government; the privates have retired to their homes. Great numbers in various parts of these three counties are continually coming in, delivering up their arms, and subscribing the oath of allegiance—many of them are inveterate against Shays and others who deluded them. Parties of governmental troops are stationed in many towns in this country—they have taken up numbers who have been instrumental in creating the rebellion. Government has ordered a body of troops to be raised to serve several months, so that we have now the fairest prospect of the public tranquility being restored on a lasting basis.—The General Court are firm and united.

NEW-YORK, February 22.

The town of Dorchester, near Boston, are brewing a new sedition, by proposing an unconstitutional mode for the choice of Senators, and appointing Delegates for a county meeting to effect it.

On Saturday last, Major Beckwith, Aid-de-Camp to Lord Dorchester, Governor and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Province of Quebec, &c. &c. arrived in this city from Quebec.

It was reported in town yesterday afternoon, that Shays had been arrested in New-Hampshire, and transmitted to Worcester, where he remained in gaol.—We give the above merely as matter of report, but cannot pretend to vouch for its authenticity.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS Assembled. February 21, 1787.

WHEREAS there is provision in the articles of confederation and perpetual union for making alterations therein by the assent of a Congress of the United States and of the Legislatures of the several States: And whereas experience hath evinced that there are defects in the present confederation, as a mean to remedy which several of the States, and particularly the State of New-York by express instructions to their Delegates in Congress, have suggested a Convention for the purposes expressed in the following resolution, and such Convention appearing to be the most probable mean of establishing in these States, a firm national government:

Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress it is expedient that on the second Monday in May next a Convention of Delegates who shall have been appointed by the several States, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the union.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

ALEXANDRIA, March 8.

A Boston Paper of the 15th Ult. says, "In the Snow-Storm on Thursday last, a Ship was cast away on Cape-Cod, and, with her Cargo, entirely lost. By some Papers which were found, it appears that she belonged to Newbury-Port, was commanded by Captain Joseph Atkins, and was last from the West-Indies, having been blown off this Coast, some Time since, on her homeward bound Passage from France. This Misfortune is rendered peculiarly melancholy by the Certainty, that the Captain and all on board perished. Two of the dead Bodies we hear, have been found."—The abovementioned Ship sailed from this Port last Sring for Dieppe.

Last Sunday Evening the Body of a Frenchman was found floating in the Potomack, near this Town, and proved to be one of the Men, that was drowned with Capt. Moone.

The Brig Polly, Capt. Rice, arrived here on Tuesday last from St. Lucia and St. Eustatia.

The Ship Maryland, belonging to Baltimore, from Bourdeaux bound to Charleston put into St. Eustatia the 7th of February.

THE brig POLLY, Capt. RICE, will take freight for BOSTON, SALEM, NEWBURY, PORTSMOUTH, and CASCO-BAY. She will sail in about 15 days.——Inquire of Messrs. JOSIAH WATSON and CO. or the Master on board.

Alexandria, March 8, 1787.

NEW-YORK PACKET.

THE sloop KING SOLOMON, 60 tons burthen, of a fine modle, and good accommodations, will ply with all convenient speed, as a packet between this port and New-York.—Any gentleman favoring him with their custom, may rely on his vigilance and attention.

W. TAYLOR, Master.

Alexandria, March 8, 1787.

FOR L'ORIENT,

THE ship RAPPAHANNOCK, JOHN BAKER, Master, burthen 170 tons: She is about 18 months old and a remarkable fast sailer.—This ship will sail about the 1st of April.—I want about 50 hogsheads of Tobacco on freight.—I intend for France in said ship. JOHN BROWNLOW.

Fredericksburg, March 5, 1787.

TAKEN through mistake from Mr. Wise's Ball-Room, on the night of the 12th of February last, a double-breasted DRAB SURTOUT, with buttons of the same colour as the cloth.——Whoever will leave it at the Printing-Office, will much oblige the owner.

Alexandria, March 8, 1787.

Joseph Delarue,

Just from Paris,

OFFERS his Services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town and the adjacent Country, as a Scourer of Silks, Chintzes, and woollen Cloths, and gives a new Gloss to them.—His Terms are moderate, and he may be found at Mr. Augustus Delarue's House.

Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1786.

ALL persons possessed of taxable property on the 9th instant, in the town of Alexandria, are requested to be ready with lists made out and signed, as the Commissioner will proceed to business on the 10th and continue until finished; and as a considerable alteration in the law respecting taxation has taken place the last session of Assembly, it may not be amiss to recommend all persons concerned to make themselves acquainted with the law, as delinquents are not only subjected to a fine but treble taxes also, and as the business of the Commissioner is uncommonly troublesome and complex, he cannot be expected to do any thing more than his duty, and that he will make his returns on the day directed by law. Underneath is a list of property subject to taxation.

White tithables above 21 } with their names.
Ditto above 16 and under 21 }
Blacks above 16 } with their names.
Ditto under 16 }
Number of horses, mares, colts and mules.
Ditto of cattle.
Ditto of ordinary licences.
Ditto of billiard tables.
Ditto of riding carriages, describing their kind.
Ditto of stud horses, with the prices they cover at.
Ditto of practising physicians, apothecaries and surgeons.

This list must be signed by the proprietor of such property and sworn to before the Commissioner.

Alexandria, March 8, 1787.

A CERTAIN PRISLEY CARR LANE, having made free with my character in a very extraordinary manner in the public Newspaper, which among strangers will undoubtedly do me much harm, though I hope very little where we are both known; for I have been in trade near four years in these parts, and had I been the thing he says I am, I should have been undoubtedly found out before now; but the scriptures may be fulfilling, where it is said that some things are hid from the wise and prudent and revealed to babes and sucklings. I know nothing of the reason he has for treating my character in the way he has done, unless it is that I have had the impudence to set up a tavern opposite the old house, called Newgate, of which he is the owner and wherein a tavern is kept, and that I have had the honor of entertaining a considerable number of as worthy gentlemen as travel the road.—As to his character I conceive it not so pure and immaculate but that I might say something of it—but Solomon says "answer not a fool according to his folly lest you be like unto him"—and as I am determined to seek a legal satisfaction for the injury done me, I wish to trouble the public no more in this way.

JOEL BEACH.

Gilead, Loudon County, March 2, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

THE HOUSE commonly called the GEORGE TAVERN; its situation and conveniencies are equal to any in town, being near the Court and Market Houses.

Also, to be sold in fee-simple or on ground-rent, LOTS on several streets.——For terms apply to

DENNIS RAMSAY.

Alexandria, March 8, 1787.

WAS delivered out of our store on or about the 26th day of February, 1785, SIX BOXES of CANDLES to a waggoner whose name is not known, he said they were for Patrick Murray. —If any person will give information to the Subscribers, so that they or the value of them may be recovered, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward.

PATON and BUTCHER.

Alexandria, March 8, 1787.

A CERTAIN DAVID BAITY, came to my house in Berkeley County, who informs me that he came in a redemptioner with Capt. Martin from Ireland; he was to land said Baity in Baltimore, when the said Baity was to have ten days to look for a master.—But the said Martin did not comply with his bargain, but landed said Baity at Norfolk in Virginia, when said Baity made his escape from said Martin, for which said Baity is now ready to answer any just demands that the said Martin or any other person for him has against the said Baity.

JAMES WRIGHT.

March 1, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Loudon County, on the 13th of February last, a Negro fellow, named PETER, formerly the property of Mr. James Currel, of the county aforesaid; he is a likely black fellow, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and has a small scar over one of his eyes: He had on when he went away, a round hat with a black ribbon and buckle, a brown coat patched and a blue waistcoat.——He was taken at Hongar River, on the Eastern-Shore of Maryland and brought to Alexandria, from whence he made his escape on Friday night last, from James Welsh, who apprehended him.—He was bred in Lancaster or Gloucester, and it is supposed he will make that way.—Whoever takes up said Negro and secures him in any gaol so that I get him again, shall have if within 40 miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if further the above reward.

WILLIAM B. HARRISON.

Loudon County, March 6, 1787.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all masters or skippers of vessels, from harbouring or employing him at their peril.

POETRY.

EPITAPH on a SAILOR.

"FREE from the ſtorms and guſts of human life,
Free from the ſqualls of paſſion and of ſtrife,
Here lies Jack, anchor'd—who has ſtood the ſea
Of ebbing life, and of ſwelling miſery:
Though poorly rigg'd, his prudent eye foreſaw,
And took a reef at Fortune's quickeſt flaw;
He luff'd and bore away to pleaſe mankind,
But duty urg'd him ſtill to head the wind,
A fever's tempeſt ſoon his maſts deſtroy'd,
But jury health, awhile he ſtill enjoy'd;
Laden with grief, and age, and ſhatter'd head,
At length he ſtruck, and grounded on his bed;
While in diſtreſs, careening, thus he lay,
His final bilge expecting ev'ry day,
Heav'n took his ballaſt from its dreary hole,
And left his body deſtitute of ſoul."

A COPY *of* VERSES *on Mr.* DAY,
Who from his Landlord ran away.

"HERE Day and night conſpir'd a ſudden flight,
For Day, they ſay, is run away by night.
Day's paſt and gone. Why, landlord, where's your rent?
Did you not ſee that Day was almoſt ſpent?
Day pawn'd and ſold, and put off what he might:
Tho' it be ne'er ſo dark, Day will be light.
You had one Day a tenant; and would fain
Your eyes could ſee that Day but once again;
No, landlord, no; now you may truly ſay,
(And to your coſt too) you have loſt the Day,
Day is departed in a miſt I fear;
For Day is broke, and yet does not appear.
From time to time he promis'd ſtill to pay;
You ſhould have roſe before the break of Day.
But if you had, you'd have got nothing by't,
For Day was cunning, and broke over night.
Day, like a candle, is gone out, but where
None knows, unleſs to t'other Hemiſphere.
Then to the Tavern let us haſt away——
Come, cheer up—hang't—'tis but a broken Day,
And he that truſted Day for any ſum,
Will have his money, if that Day will come.
But how now, landlord! what's the matter pray
What! you can't ſleep, you long ſo much for Day?
Have you a mind, Sir, to arreſt a Day?
There's no ſuch bailiff, now, as Joſhua.
Cheer up then, man! what tho' you've loſt a ſum,
Do you not know that pay-day yet will come?
I will engage, do you but leave your ſorrow,
My life for your's, Day comes again to-morrow,
And for your rent—never torment your ſoul,
You'll quickly ſee Day peeping thro' a hole."

LAND for Sale.

For ſale at the foot of the Blue-Ridge, near Snickers's Gap in Loudon County, Virginia,

A TRACT of LAND containing about 2300 acres, very well calculated for farming.—There is on this tract nine tenements, it is well watered, with ſome improved meadow, and a large quantity of ground capable of being reclaimed and converted into good timothy meadow.—For the convenience of ſuch perſons as wiſh for a leſs quantity than is contained in this tract, we propoſe to lay it off in lots of about 150 acres each, any number of which may be purchaſed upon application.—The terms may be known by applying to the Subſcribers in Weſtmoreland County, Virginia, to Mr. THOMAS GRIGGS in Berkeley County near Charles-Town, or to Mr. JEREMIAH SANFORD near the premiſes, who will ſhew the land.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON,
CORBIN WASHINGTON.

Buſhfield, Jan. 22, 1787.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away the laſt of December from the Subſcriber living in Caroline County, a Mulatto ſlave, named SHADRACH, a blackſmith by trade, very ſtrait when he walks, except his knees, has a buſhy head of hair, was dreſſed in Virginia clothes, a round felt hat, has a green cadee with yellow binding which he wears as a cloak, his fore teeth are out, and he has a remarable ſmile when ſpoken to.—He is apt to drink, but when drunk or ſober brags much of his abilities, either as a ſmith, weaver, or with a ſcythe, and is very quarrelſome.—He may attempt to paſs as a freeman.—The above reward will he given to ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again.

STEPHEN SUTTON.

Feb. 15, 1787.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off, and others from harbouring him, at their peril.

To be LET on Ground-rent,

SEVERAL LOTS of different dimenſions, ſituated on Duke and Royal ſtreets.—For terms apply to Mr. NATHANIEL C. HUNTER, at Dumfries, or at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, Feb. 8, 1787.

SULLIVAN, now lying in this port, will take in TOBACCO for L'ORIENT.—For terms apply to HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, October 31, 1786. **

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber's farm, near the Lower-Falls of Potomack river, on the firſt inſtant, a ſtout likely Negro fellow, named JERRY, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, he has regular good features and is remarkably black; he has been accuſtomed to drive a waggon and is acquainted with moſt kinds of buſineſs about a farm: He had on and took with him one brown kerſey and one red knapped jacket, a white plains waiſtcoat and breeches, white yarn ſtockings and coarſe ſhoes with nails in the heels.—I purchaſed him of William Byrd, Eſq; near Alexandria, where he was bred.—He made an elopement in January, and was carried in a waggon to Wincheſter, where he paſſed for a freeman, he was taken up near Aſhby's-Gap and brought home, but immediately made his eſcape.—Whoever brings the ſaid Slave home, or ſecures him in a gaol ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and any reaſonable expences that may be incurred in bringing him home.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Fairfax County, Feb. 20, 1787.

Bur Millſtones,

THE Subſcriber having on hand a large ſtock of materials for the manufacturing of BUR MILLSTONES, and can on a ſhort notice ſupply millers and others in want. As his ſtone is of the firſt quality and thoſe already tried meet with great approbation, he can with juſtice ſay, that he can execute any order on as good terms as any perſon on the continent. Orders ſent to Mr. William Hartſhorne, Mr. James Hendricks, Mr. Alexander Smith, Meſſrs. D. and I. M'Pherſon, or the Subſcriber, ſhall be duly attended to, by the public's obedient ſervant,

WILLIAM HALLY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1787.

☞ The ſtones will be warranted and produce taken in payment.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE time of an indented Iriſh SERVANT WOMAN who has 4 years to ſerve; ſhe is honeſt, has a good conſtitution and is accuſtomed to waſhing, &c.—For further particulars inquire of the Printers.

Alexandria, Feb. 15, 1787.

William Buddicom,

Has for ſale the following articles, cheap for caſh or produce,

A PARCEL of Liverpool blown Salt in bags of four buſhels each and looſe, ſixty dozen of London Porter, ſeveral pieces of Manchester Velvets, Velverets and Thickſets, Marſeilles Quilting, Muſlinets, Checks, Hats, aſſorted Nails both for houſe and ſhip uſe, Oakum, Iron Pots, Sea Quadrants, Hatters' Trimmings, &c.—He begs all thoſe gentlemen who have any demands againſt him to come and ſettle; and moſt earneſtly requeſts thoſe who ſtand indebted to him either by bond or open account, to ſettle the ſame, as no farther indulgence can be given.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1787.

Groceries, &c.

For ſale on the loweſt terms for caſh or produce, by

John Murray and Co.

By wholeſale and retail, at their ſtore on Prince-ſtreet, the following articles, viz.

OLD Grenada ſpirit,
West-India rum,
Country ditto,
Brandy,
Arrack,
Madera,
Port,
Malaga,
Teneriff,
Fayal,
Liſbon,
} Wines.
Bohea and green teas,
Loaf and muſcovado ſugars,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Raiſins and indigo,
Salt,
Ginger, nutmegs and pepper,
Soal leather,
Vinegar,
Geneva,
Pickled lobſters,
Mackerel and codfiſh,
Dry codfiſh,
Spermaceti and liver oil,
Seal blubber,
Whalebone and ſoap,
Mens' and womens' large and ſtrong leather ſhoes,
Double and ſingle Glouceſter and Rhode-Iſland cheeſe,
London porter,
4d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. nails,
White and yellow paint,
10 by 8 window-glaſs,
Butter in firkins,
Cotton,
Pewter plates, diſhes and ſpoons,
Molaſſes,
Engliſh canvas, No. 1, 2 and 3.

Alſo, a ſmall aſſortment of DRY GOODS, and a two-ſtory HOUSE FRAME of 22 feet by 28.—Several RIDING CHAIRS with harneſs complete and well finiſhed.

LOTS on Duke, Fairfax, Pitt, and Water ſtreets, to be let on ground-rent or ſold in fee-ſimple.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1787.

Juſt arrived,

The ſhip Friendſhip, Capt. Wilſon Nixon, from Whitehaven, with an aſſortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, &c. which will be diſpoſed of by applying to

Robinſon, Sanderſon and Rumney,

At their wholeſale ſtore, on Fairfax-ſtreet,

The following are the principal articles,

BEST ſtoved Liverpool Salt, which will be ſold low by the quantity,
Beſt old proof Jamaica Rum in puncheons,
Stone Ware in crates, conſiſting of bottles, jugs, pickle-pots, &c.
Wool Cards in boxes,
Beſt Mould Candles, in boxes,
Copperas,
Bed-Cords and White Cordage,
A few chaldrons of Coal,
Liverpool Beer, London Porter and beſt Red Port bottled in caſks of 3 dozen each,
Falling Axes,
Broad and narrow Hoes,
Spades and Shovels,
Frying-Pans,
Sad-Irons, &c.

Alſo a variety of HARDWARE and CUTLERY aſſorted in boxes, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Alexandria, Feb. 15, 1787.

N. B. They beg leave to inform their friends and cuſtomers, that by advices received per this veſſel from Whitehaven, the Eſther, Captain Ledger, was taking on board their SPRING CARGO, and would leave Whitehaven, for this port the laſt week in December at fartheſt.—In conſequence of which ſhe may be expected in all next month.

FOR SALE,

A NEAT London made double CHAIR with harneſs complete.—For terms inquire of the Printers. Likewiſe, a genteel good HORSE.

Alexandria, Feb. 15, 1787.

Will be ſold to the higheſt bidder for ready-money, on the 16th day of March next, at the plantation whereon Thomas Moody now lives, near the old Court-Houſe, Fairfax County, Virginia,

SEVERAL valuable country-born SLAVES, Houſhold Furniture, Plantation Utenſils, &c. &c. belonging to the eſtate of Benjamin Moody, deceaſed.

THOMAS MOODY, Executor.

February 12, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night from the Potomack Company, an Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL MACKEY, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, ſhort black hair, blue-gray eyes, marked with the ſmall-pox, a ſcar on his forehead and another on the left ſide of his neck, and a dark ſour countenance: He had on when he went away a white fearnaught jacket with one pocket flap on the right ſide, white kerſey overalls, coarſe felt hat, country ſhoes, and oſnaburg ſhirt, but may have ſtolen other clothes.—It is ſuppoſed he went away with PATRICK ROWELEN, a freeman, about 5 feet nine inches high, well made, ſhort ſandy hair, ſmooth faced, and a good countenance: He had on a brown jacket lined with red baize, and gray coating overalls.—He had two paſſes ſigned by James Smith, one for himſelf and the other for James Buyers.—Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that he may be got again, ſhall have if taken 10 miles from home TEN DOLLARS, and if taken at a greater diſtance, the above reward and reaſonable charges if brought home.

RICHARDSON STUART.

Great-Falls of Potomack, Dec. 26, 1786.

COFFEE-HOUSE.

NICHOLAS HANNAH informs the gentlemen, merchants and traders, that he has opened a COFFEE-HOUSE in the firſt three-ſtory houſe on Fairfax-ſtreet, between King and Prince ſtreets, with boxes and apartments; and promiſes good entertainment, to thoſe who favor him with their cuſtom, and makes no doubt of pleaſing thoſe who call on him with every article expected at a Coffee-Houſe, and will alſo take in private boarders on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Alexandria, Dec. 28, 1786.

SEINES,

OF an excellent quality and various ſizes; alſo ſmall CABLES fit for bay or river craft, to be ſold cheap by

D. and I. M'PHERSON.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1787.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by whom *Advertiſements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.